SPAIN will very ungraciously permit us to feed the Cuban non combatants whom she has been starving to death. But what about the blowing up of our ship and the murder of 266 of our sailors? Have we no demands to make on that

In his message the President speaks with confidence of "the triendly relations of the two Governments," meaning Spain and the United States. What do our Government's extraordinary preparations for war signify?

Was It "the Cub?"

Had the Maine been destroyed by a floating torpedo the crime might have been anybody's work. In that case it would have been Spain's duty-as the Ambassador of a great European power has pointed out-to hold the harbormaster responsible, to discover the miscreant and to hang him.

But this was not the work of a torpedo. It was blown up by a "submarine mine." So much is conclusively proved bythe physical evidence and is certified by the expert Board of Inquiry.

In other words, the Maine was deliberately destroyed by means carefully prepared in advance, which means were absolutely under the control of the Spanish authorities.

Spain's responsibility is complete. Yet, as the ambassador has said, "Spain has stood mute and like a wolf takes the consequences of the villainy of her cub. But was it the cub?

The End of British Bimetallism,

As the outcome of a debate in Parliament on Tuesday night, the Government, through Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, formally announced that it would make no further efforts to secure an international bimetallic agreement, and consented to the appointment of a commission to devise a method for introducing the gold standard in India. This ends, not only the struggle for bimetallism for Great Britain, but also that for the reopening to silver the India mints, and it establishes firmly the supremacy of the single gold standard throughout the British Empire.

This action of the British Government is the more significant, be- hibiting the sale of liquors in cause two of its prominent members, the Hon. Arthur J. Balfour -nephew of Lord Salisbury and ation. The question was not one his possible successor in the Pre- of a sentimental character, but of a miership-and the Hon. Henry practical character. Twenty years Chaplin, President of the Local of experience had demonstrated Government Board, are ardent the total inability of the Governbimetallists, and have labored earnestly and unceasinging for the restoration of silver to its former position as a money metal.

A Timely Warning to Spain,

In striking contrast to the bombast and bluster of the average Spanish editor in dealing with the question of war with the United States is the calm and dispassionate forecast of such a war in La Epoca, of Madrid, by Senor Alas, described as the first of Spanish military writers.

Senor Alas dismisses as visionary the suggestion of a Spanish invasion of the United States or a United States invasion of Spain. Instead of that, he says, the United States will blockade Cuba, furnish the insurgents with arms and am munition, and starve out the Spanish army, which lives on imported food. The Spanish navy will try to break the blockade in order to provision the army and get coal for itself. It Spain is defeated quickly it will lose Cuba, probably Porto Rico also, and will have a stronger revolt in the Philippines and serious trouble at home.

In any event, sooner or later the United States will get the advantage. He tells his countrymen that "the nation that from 1861 to 1865 put in arms more than 2,000,000 soldiers, raised powerful fleets, spent \$4,000,000,000 and lost nearly the same amount, will make such efforts that, in spite of all my respect for Spanish patriotism, cannot believe that Spain will be able to stand against it."

The article of Senor Alas would be a potent argument in tavor of peace if the ignorant Spanish peoenlightenment in a matter where | bill for the purpose of giving the | we shall have a new and greater battletheir preposterous "pride" and ridiculous vanity are involved.

What Honor Dictates.

It is now forty-six days since the Maine was treacherously blown up and 266 of her brave seamen murdered in their sleep. And yet no demand has been made upon Spain or upon the authorities at Havana for the discovery and punishment of the miscreants who did the deed, liquors. or for apology for the unparalleled which Mr. McKinley trusted, dicpassed, and the Senate, after a vania and New Jersey may be had for HAS NO EQUAL tated even an expression of regret short executive session, adjourned. 30 cents per dozen.

from that Government, Senor Sagasta even makes the astonishing statement that the question of the loss of the Maine was not touched upon in the conterence with Minister Woodford.

Tardy though the action will low be, our national honor dicates that this demand be made ipon Spain without further delay. The Maine report, accepted as corect and final by our Executive nd Congress and by our people, prings this issue to the front. It s not merely a "lamentable incilent." It is the chief count in the ase against Spain. It is in itself a cause of war if not atoned tor.

A nation that will consent to nave its ships blown up by submarine mines without demanding and enforcing instant reparation has no business with a navy. It should confine itself to grow ing crops, building railroads, gambling in stocks and running Sunday schools.

Regardless of the question of Cuban independence, unless it be the crowning reason for interference, the destruction of the Maine by foul play should be made the occasion of ordering our fleet to Havana and demanding proper amends within forty-eight hours, under a threat of bombardment. If Spain will not punish her miscreants, we must punish Spain.

This is what any other great nation would have done weeks ago. It is the dictate of honor and justice. And every hour that it is delayed adds to the dis-

Prohibition in Alaska,

The bill making further provision for a civil government for Alaska was taken up in the Senate last Wednesday. The pending amendment when the bill was last under consideration was one oftered by Mr, Perkins (Rep., Cal.), requiring the payment of high licenses in Alaska, and an amendment to it offered by Mr. Hansbrough, prohibiting the manufacture or sale of liquors there. Mr. Hansbrough said that a high license provision was simply a certificate of partnership between the Government and the saloon keepers and that the people did not desire the Government to engage in such an enterprise.

Mr. Carter (Rep., Mont.), in charge of the bill, favored the amendment, although he said the committee had not formally acted upon it. In spite of the law pro-Alaska, the liquor traffic was now, and had been continually, in operment to enforce the prohibitory law in Alaska. The nature of the climate and the character of the enterprises prosecuted there seemed to prohibit a fair trial there of the prohibition scheme.

Mr. Perkins argued that the amendment which be had offered was in the interest of temperance, good morals, good citizenship, and good government. The prohibitory law could not be enforced in Alaska without the presence of an army. If the Government wanted to commence the reform advocated by the Senator from North Dakota, this Capital City was the place for

it. The Government not only sold internal revenue licenses in Washington, but it took half of the money which the saloon men paid to the city for their licenses.

Mr Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) questioned the latter statement, but Mr. Perkins justified it by showing that one-half of the revenue of the District went to pay its expendi-

Mr. Perkins sent to the clerk and had read a report from the Governor of Alaska showing the unpopularity of enforcing the prohibition law and how its effect was only demoralizing. He recommended its repeal, and the substitution of a high license law. Mr. Perkins wound up his argument of possible injury to the surroundings, by saying that as the Government had made an ignominious failure in the attempt to prohibit the sale of liquor in Alaska, it was the part of wisdom to see if by a high Dons license law the traffic could not be controlled.

the advocates of prohibition, first to make investigations, and she argued against Mr. Perkins's amendment. He gave notice that ple were open to argument or to he would move to recommit the churches, the Sabbath schools and | ship to bear its honored name. the good people generally an opportunity to be heard through their representatives, and to present to the committee their side of the controversy, and show why the amendment should not be incorporated into law.

Mr. Wilson (Rep., Wash.) advocated Mr. Perkins's amendment, declaring at the same time that he had never tasted any intoxicating

Mr. Gallinger then made the

No Imbectlity!

Spain refuses to accept any of the propositions of Mr. McKinley. The Dons laugh at him and call the people of the United States cowards. War will, therefore, be forced upon us in spite of McKinley's delays and hopes. There ought to be at the Florida

coast an army of at least 50,000 men to be transferred to Cuba. The Administration, says the Times, must be very confident that Spain will surrender, or that Russia and France will intervene before anything can be done on Cap-

itol Hill. Otherwise we are at a loss to understand why a squadron is not sent out to capture or sink that torpedo boat flotilla which is steadily steaming toward our shores. That it is dangerous to let it come is notorious among our naval authorities. Only the other night it was demonstrated, in some practice evolutions at Key West, that torpedo boats could get within striking distance of our battleships without the certainty of detection. It happened to the Iowa and the Indiana while they were on the lookout for such an attack, and were using all their eyes and searchlights to prevent it.

The Administration may as well make up its mind that it is taking an enormous risk of being blown up by that torpedo flotilla, in addition to any care it may have for the integrity of our navy. It would be an unhappy day for the tearful grace and the humiliation of the United | President it dove like peace were suddenly to be ruptured by a Spanish torpedo attack upon Pensacola, or some other port equally open to assault. Such an event might even stagger Mr. McKinley's confidence in the efficacy of prayer, or in the power of Wall Street to secure peace at any price.

> The easy way out of the dilemma is to send a flying squadron, under Commodore Schley, at once to intercept the fleet of destroyers which Spain is hurling at us. If this is not done the American people will want to know why. They will begin to ask whether, after all, the boats are not coming by agreement to police the coasts of Cuba, while the Mc-Cook armistice is in force; so that no supplies can reach the patriots. It may be that American sentiment might hamper the Administration in an attempt to coerce the Republic of Cuba into buying its independence of the McCook-Hanna syndicate. In such a case a numerous Spanish mosquito fleet strung all around the island would have a remarkably pacifying effect, and might result even

Will the Maine Now Be Abandoned?

Spanish-Cuban debt.

New York Sun.

It looks as if the career of the Maine as a battleship, borne on our naval list and protected by our flag, had nearly come to a close. The Court of Inquiry does not, indeed, make any report as to whether the ship can be raised, that being beyond its province, but it speaks tour times of the disaster to the Maine as its "destruction," while its description of the preaking of the keel asunder and the forcing of portions of the bottom of the ship above water only confirms public impressions as to the hopelessness of the wreck. The very photographs of the vessel as she now lies justify the notion that it will never be raised, It is generally understood that this view is held by Capt. Sigsbee, and has been conveyed by him to the Navy Depart ment. However, naval proceedings are methodical and in due form, and the report of the Board of Survey on the Maine, which will soon be rendered will be awaited before settling her fate. It is said that we have already got most of the contents of the Maine that can be saved, or would pay for the cost of recovery, and that the battery, including the 6 inch guns and the secondary pieces, has been saved, with the very important exception of the four 10 inch guns. The pair in the starboard turret probably never can be got up, because the turret cannot be moved. Spain objected to letting Captain Sigsbee facilitate the recovery of material by blowing away obstructions with dynamite, apparently on the ground and perhaps also because she had plans of her own. But it is said that we have at least secured the breech blocks of the two after guns, so that probably little that is important will be left to the

Of course Spain would sooner or later get rid of the Maine as a dangerous harbor obstruction, if once abandoned Mr. Gallinger, in the interest of Perhaps she would seize the occasion might herself employ dynamite for that purpose, or for helping to break up the wreck. At all events, the ship will probably not much longer be ours, but

A comparatively small number of handkerchiefs are manufactured in this country, and those that are made here are most likely of the cotton and interior silk variety. The finest silk goods are imported principally from Japan, which country sends us annually between 17,000,000 and 18,000,000 Japanese pongees. The best cambric article comes from France and Belgium, and linen handkerchiefs come from the North of Ireland and also from St. Galls, Switzerland, Japanese silk handkerchiefs are insult and reparation for the crim- motion to recommit the bill, worth from \$3 to \$40 a dozen, while the inal wrong. Neither has "Spain's whereupon Mr. Perkins withdrew for from \$5 to \$7 per dozen, and the cotton which Mr. McKinley trusted die

THEATRICAL.

A romantic melodrama, entitled The Brand of Cain," which has received favorable comment from the critics of other cities, will be produced at the Grand Opera House week of April 4th. It is a story of romance in four acts and concerns twin brothers, George Leighton, alias John Doe, a vagabond rascal, and James Leighton, an English gentleman. George and a companion Robert Burleigh go to Spain, where they murder a man and attempt to murder Sir William Courtney. The latter loves James Leighton's daughter Phyllis, and when he asks the father's consent believes he is the man with whom he had the struggle, because of the close resemblance of the brothers many complications arise, the unjustly accused brother James Leighton, is arrested because of Burleigh's love for Phyllis, but escapes and accompanied by his daughter, seeks refuge in an old Power House; his enemies discover his hiding place and arrange to blow it up in order to get rid of their victim; while they are making arrangements to put their scheme into execution, Leighton and his daughter are released by a brave young Irish girl. The explosion takes place, killing both his wicked brother and his associate. The scenery will be particularly fine, and includes the famous Diablo Chasm in Spain, and a Power House and Stone Quarry in Lon.

Stage realism is the feature in Sutton Vane's big spectacular military drama 'Humanity," which will be seen in this city at the Academy next week. Realism is not merely stage sensation, but "is holding the mirror up to nature," as Shakespeare puts it, and in no other class of dramas is this rule more violated than in the average sensational play. The realism of "Humanity" is the reproduction of faithful pictures of everyday life-the sporting English squire, with his hunters and his hounds, amid the paraphernalia of the chase-the ruined abbey of romance, the broadsword combat by mounted champions, the terrible bomb explosion, the narrow escape from imminent peril, and the sweet concluding chime of wedding bells, the punishment of treachery and murder, All these are mounted in the best manner by William A. Brady, and interpreted by a cast of nearly twentytwo people, with Mr. Ross O'Neal and Miss Alice Irving at the head of the organization.

Andrew Mack, the delightful singing comedian, will be the attraction at the New National Theatre next Monday evening, April 4th, in his remarkably successful new play of life in Ireland, "An Irish Gentleman," by Ramsay Morris. Both the comedian and the play have made one of the genuine hits of the present season; and besides having achieved emphatic triumphs in most of the principal cities Mr. Mack has to bis credit in New York alone, at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, a run of seventy five consecutive performances. He is one of the most welcome players who visits this city. Coming as he does on the present occasion equipped with a new and highly commended Irish drama, his welcome is bound to be even heartier than usual; and that he will be enthusiastically greeted, there is no doubt. He is an in starving the Cuban army in'o actor of fine stage presence, great acceptance of "autonomy" and the charm of manner, wonderful magnetism, and is full of sincerity and earnestness, Has a keen sense of Irish wit and humor, and this added to an exquisite power of pathos, enables him to keep an audience alternating between laughter and tears. In his new play he has a role which fits him exactly, and enables him to be seen at his best. His new managers, Messrs. Rich and Harris, have surrounded him with a thoroughly first class company, and have supplied him with a fine scenic outfit.

Writers for the stage in recent years, with the possible exception of the late Dion Boucicault, have, in dealing with phases of Irish life, presented for the most part either caricatures or grossly exaggerated pictures of the big hearted, witty and humorous natives of the green isle; and in all instances they have clung tenaciously to productions of peasant life, false in nearly every particular, with its inevitable red coats, constabulary, evictions and so on, and "my lord" and "my lady" from "the castle," thrown in to leaven the whole Theatregoers will find it a relief to turn from this style of drama to "An Irish Gentleman," which has been one of the successes of the present season. It has been enthusiastically received by the critics wherever given, and has been pronounced by them the most captivating picture of Irish life since the days of Boucicault. It has no red coats, no evictions, in fact none of the old time ingredients. What it has is a heart stirring love story, filled with laughter, smiles, sentiment and tears, which is told on a fine old Irish estate by ladies and gentlemen of the type that Charles Lever depicted in his celebrated novels, It is said to be replete with the genuine Irish nature, of the kind that one laughs convulsively with at one moment and weeps with the next. Through it all runs the delicious brogue and fine manners of Dublin. Aside from this it is clean, wholesome and strongly dramatic. No play of Irish life of recent years has been so enthusiastically endorsed by the

The leading character, that of a happy-go-lucky, great hearted young Dublin college man, as played by Mr. Mack, is said to be one of the most captivating and lovable types seen on the stage in a long time. The comedian will sing a number of new and enter taining songs. Among them are "The Irish Street Singer," "My Sweetest Girl," Mack's "Dove Song" and "My

Heart's Delight." In the star's support are such capable people as Adolph Jackson, Richard J. Dillen, George W. Deyo, Edwin Brandt, W. J. Mason, Thos. Jackson, B. Williams, Marie Bates, Olive White, Florence Ashbrookey, little Florence Olp, Minnie Olp, and others,

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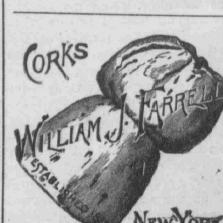
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